## SOLAR OBSERVATIONS

## SOLAR AND SKY RADIATION MEASUREMENTS DURING MARCH, 1924

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For a description of instruments and exposures and an account of the method of obtaining and reducing the measurements, the reader is referred to the Review for January, and February, 1924 53:42 and 113.

January, and February, 1924 53:42 and 113.

From Table 1 it is seen that solar radiation intensities averaged slightly below normal values for March at all

three stations.

Table 2 shows that the total solar and sky radiation received on a horizontal surface averaged slightly above normal at Washington and below normal at Madison and Lincoln.

Skylight-polarization measurements made on six days at Washington give a mean of 55 per cent with a maximum of 63 per cent on the 24th. These are slightly below the average March values. At Madison no measurements were obtained as the ground was covered with snow throughout the month.

TABLE 1.—Solar radiation intensities during March, 1924
[Gram-calories per minute per square centimeter of normal surface]

Washington, D. C.

Date	8a.m.	Sun's zenith distance									
		78.7°	75.7°	70.7°	60.0°	0.0°	60.0°	70.7°	75.7°	78.7°	Noon
	75th mer.	Air mass									Local
	time	А. М.				Р. М.					solar time
	e	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	11.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	5.0	e
Mar. 3	mm. 3, 15	cal.	cal.	cal.	cul.		; cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	mm. 3. 8
4	3. 81 4. 17		0. 54	0.69	0.90				1		4. 5 3, 6
12	3.63					1. 50				!:	3.4
13 17	2.36 2.36	0.81	0.93 0.87	1.09 0.98		1, 39	0. 95		·		2.8 2.8
19	3.81	i	0.70	0.90	1, 21		0.96				3. 0
22	4. 57	- <b></b>		1.03				·	ļ		4. 1
24 28	4. 17 3. 99		0. 70	1.04 0.84				<b>-</b>			6. F
31	3. 30	0. 59				1. 36	1. 04				3. 1
deans Departures		(0. 70)	0. 74		1. 13 -0. 02				ļ		

TABLE 1.—Solar radiation intensities during March, 1924—Contd
Madison, Wisconsin

	8a.m. 75th mer. time	Sun's zenith distance									
		78.7°	75.7°	70.7°	60.0°	0.0°	60.0°	70.7°	75.7°	78.7°	Noon
Date		Air mass								Local	
		А. М.				Р. М.					solar time
	е	5,0	4.0	3.0	2.0	11.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	е
Мяг. 5 <sub></sub>	mm. 2.26	cal.	cal. 1,02	cal. 1. 13			cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	mm 2, 7
13 14 15	2.95 1.78 1.45	 		 	1.30 1.37 1.32	l			 		3.3 2.1 2.6 3.8
27	3.00 4.57	<b>:</b>			¦		1.31 1.26				6.
Means Departures				(1. 13) -0. 06	1. 32 ±0. 00			(1. 16) ±0.00			

Lincoln, Nebr.

Mar. 6	2. 87 1. 02 2. 36 3. 45 3. 81 4. 17	0. 97 1. 13 0. 98 0. 91 1. 11 0. 87 1. 08	1. 20 1. 51 1. 29 1. 49	1. 32 1. 13 0. 96 1. 19 0. 92	3.99 4.95
Means Departures	(1. <b>02</b> ) + <b>0.</b> 14	0. 92 -0. 01 ±0. 00	1. 27 -0. 02	1, 25 -0, 02 -0, 03 +0, 01	(0. 84) +0. 05

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Extrapolated

Table 2.—Solar and sky radiation received on a horizontal surface

Week beginning	Average daily radiation				Average daily de- parture for the week			Excess or deficiency since first of year		
	Chi- cago	Wash- ington			Wash- ington	Madi- son	Lin- coln	Wash- ington	Madi- son	Lin- coln
Feb. 26 Mar. 5 12 19 26	cal. 158 124 200 197 153	cal. 290 228 483 376 314	cal. 224 286 372 228 296	cal. 334 372 288 377 443	cal. +8 -82 +143 +15 -63	cal. -60 -23 +46 -117 -66	cal. -9 +4 -106 -38 +14	cal. +643 +68 +1,072 +1,179 +735	cal. -1, 329 -1, 488 -1, 169 -1, 985 -2, 445	cal. -379 -351 -1,095 -1,359 -1,261

## WEATHER OF NORTH AMERICA AND ADJACENT OCEANS NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN It will be noticed that the aver

By F. A. Young

The following table shows the average pressure for the month at a number of land stations on the coast and islands of the North Atlantic. The readings are for 8 a. m., 75th meridian time, and the departures are only approximate, as the normals were taken from the Pilot Chart and are based on Greenwich mean noon observations, which correspond to 7 a. m., 75th meridian time.

Station	Average pressure	Depar- ture
St. Johns, Newfoundland Nantucket. Hatterss Key West New Orleans. Swan Island Turks Island Bermuda Horta, Azores Lerwick, Shetland Islands Valencia, Ireland London	29. 97 29. 98 29. 87 30. 02 29. 84 29. 65 29. 84 29. 78	Inches -0.36 -0.29 -0.17 -0.05 -0.04 -0.12 ±0.00 -0.20 -0.49 +0.13 -0.12 -0.07
London		

It will be noticed that the average pressure at Horta, Azores, was very much below the normal for March; the barometer at that station read above 30 inches only on the 1st and the 28th to 31st, while the lowest reading, 29.20 inches, occurred on the 9th. During the greater part of the month the North Atlantic High was conspicuous by its absence, and the persistent intrusion of low pressure over the region usually occupied by this so-called center of action was responsible for abnormal weather conditions over a large section of the ocean.

Judging from reports received, the number of days on which winds of gale force were reported over the greater part of the steamer lanes was not far from the normal as shown on the Pilot Chart. Over the western section of the ocean and in southern waters, west of the Azores, gales were unusually prevalent, while east of the 25th meridian comparatively moderate weather was the

rule.

The number of days with fog was apparently less than usual over the Grand Banks, and about normal in the vicinity of the European and American coasts. A most